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Congress Not Out For Power Politics

Let Britain Hand Over To League, But India Must Be Free, Says Azad

WARDHAGANJ, July 15.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mohmud left Wardha this morning.

"The Congress always stands, firstly, for sympathy towards democratic countries, secondly, never desires to embarrass Britain and war efforts, and, thirdly, opposition to the Japanese aggression", said Maulana Azad to waiting pressmen.

The Congress President added: "The Congress does not desire to take power for itself but for all. If real power is handed over to the Congress, surely it will approach other parties and will persuade them to join."

Answering another question the Congress President said that he had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League or any other party provided it was real independence. That Party, he said, "will have to approach other parties as no single party can function properly without the co-operation of other parties".—United Press.

DR. SYED MAHMUD ON WARDHA LEAD

Appeal To Dr. Khare And Others To Close Ranks

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 15.

Addressing the Congress Workers' meeting this afternoon here, Dr. Syed Mahmud said that the resolution of the Congress Working Committee was not an ultimatum to the Government. It is just a warning and representation of the danger inherent in the present situation. This step is taken because we are not confident about effectively facing foreign aggression under the British. We want to work up popular enthusiasm to face aggression and to die or sacrifice all like one man. But for that, we must have freedom. Hence the contemplated step of the Congress."

Continuing Dr. Mahmud said: "Britain is advised to take the proper course to suit the circumstances. But what we shall do in case our voice goes unheard, left to the decision of the A.I.C.C. meeting in Bombay. We did not take the decision by ourselves on such a colossal issue affecting 40 crores of people. However, it was clear that it was going to be a serious affair. We do not know what is in Gandhiji's mind. But I can say that movement will not limit itself to mere jail-filling."

Dr. Mahmud made a fervent appeal to Dr. Khare and others to sink differences that had been caused by past episodes in the hour of crisis, not only of the Congress but also of India. Let past things be forgotten and not be discussed again to open old sores. Given a keen desire for accommodation, he did not see any reason why Dr. Khare and others should not play a valuable role in Congress affairs again.

Dr. Mahmud saw Dr. Khare in this connection this evening.

RENTIER CLASS MUST GO

Bevin's Warning Regarding Reconstruction Of Post-War Society

LONDON, July 15.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Ernest Bevin addressing the annual meeting of the National Chamber of Trade here today said that it was the Government's policy to try to establish for the post-war period the minimum wage regulations to all forms of employment. Men and women from all walks of life had been taken for the service of the State, he said:

"We have to hand them back to industry but we are not going to hand them back to unregulated and sweated conditions. If we are to live we have got to buy at the end of this war goods for goods and the rentier class, comfortably living on interest, will be entirely gone."

The question whether rigid State control was to continue after the war rested with industry itself.

He added: "We must have willingness on the part of everybody to discipline themselves after the war. If the spirit of greed and speculation comes back, then you will have a further devastating clash in another quarter of a century."

AZAD LEAVES FOR KARACHI

Leader's Talks At Wardha With Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, July 15.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, left today for Karachi via Lahore.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr Syed Mahmud and Khan Abdul Ghaffur Khan also left Wardha today for their respective places.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Profulla Ghosh, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Kripalani and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant had two hours' discussions with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon. —A. P.

VICHY REJECTS ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSALS

LONDON, July 14.

Following Vichy's rejection of President Roosevelt's two proposals for the removal of French warships in Alexandria, it appears to be regarded as a foregone conclusion, that should Rommel's force threaten Alexandria the ships will be destroyed.

They would either be sunk by the British to prevent them falling into German hands, or scuttled by their crews to prevent their forcible removal by the British. At the moment that Mr. Sumner Welles was announcing Vichy's rejection, the French Ambassador M. Henry Haye at a Bastille Day reception at the embassy here declared, "France will remain faithful to her traditional friendships, which unfortunate misunderstandings due to the anxieties of this sad period will not succeed in impairing."

The French ships at Alexandria are: The old 22,189-ton battleship "Lorraine", built in 1913 and reconstructed in 1934, the three heavy eight-inch-gun cruisers "Tourville" and "Duquesne", each of ten thousand tons and "Suffren" of 9,938 tons, the 7,880-ton cruiser "Duquay-Forbin", the three destroyers "Lefortune", "Dorbin' and "Basque", each of 1,378 tons and the submarine "Proteeo" of 2,060 tons submerged.—Reuter.

CHINESE CAPTURE WENCHOW

CHUNGKING, July 15.

A military spokesman confirmed that the Japanese have captured Wenchow port in the province of Chekiang last Friday and the walled town of Juian, about 12 miles south-west of Wenchow on Sunday. Wenchow is a town of 200,000 persons.

It is stated that the Japanese are converting 20 independent brigades, which had been used for garrison duties, into full divisions, that is, giving them an offensive character.—Reuter.

Salt-Miners On Hunger-Strike

LAHORE, July 15.

Khewra salt-miners have started hunger-strike. Batches of six are at the gate demanding redress of the grievances, namely, dearness allowance etc.

Mr. Fazal Ellahi Qurban organiser Punjab Labour has appealed Central Government Labour Department for intervention.

India & United Nations' Day

Selbourne's Reply To Allegations About New York Celebrations

LONDON, July 15.

Allegations that the British participation in the recent United Nations Day parade in New York was so inadequate that the American Committee expended 250 sterling of their own money to provide an additional British feature and that British officials tried to discourage representatives of India from taking part, were the subject of questions in the House of Lords to-day.

Reply for the Government, the Minister of Economic Warfare, Earl Selbourne, said "so far as I am aware, the reports referred to have been confined to one newspaper. There is no truth whatever in the suggestion that any British representative attempted to influence in any way the plans of the Indian representatives. The British authorities were not consulted regarding the expenditure of 250 sterling by the American Committee, nor informed of their intention to provide an additional feature, nor were they given to understand that the attendance of naval and R.A.F. detachments was not regarded as entirely satisfactory and a sufficient form of British participation. I have no reason to doubt the effectiveness of British arrangements."—Reuter.

AXIS ATTACK ON ALLIED OUTPOSTS

R. A. F. Bombers Start String Of Fires In Tobruk

CAIRO, July 15.

The joint Middle East War communique at Midday on Wednesday states: "In the northern sector there was no activity until late in the evening, when enemy tanks and infantry attacked outposts at Tel-el-Eisa. Fighting continued into the night.

In the central and southern sectors there was minor activity by patrols and columns.

Our light bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters maintained large scale attacks on enemy forces. Direct hits were scored on tanks and troop-carrying vehicles. In one attack on a convoy of fifteen made up of armoured cars, transport vehicles and one tank all but one vehicle was destroyed. Other tanks were destroyed in further attacks and during the day at least four enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters.

RAID ON TOBRUK

Last night our medium bombers attacked Tobruk in force starting a row of red fires which later merged into one big fire.

Over Malta our fighters shot down three Axis aircraft. Our losses during these operations were three aircraft and one pilot is safe."

LONDON: The Malta branch of the British Legion has been bombed out of five offices one after another. The Secretary wires to his headquarters in London "transferred once more and carrying on. Everybody safe and in good heart."—Reuter.

EIGHTH ARMY HAS SITUATION IN HAND

CAIRO: Although no definite news has come in from the Western Desert, the Eighth Army is believed to have the situation in the El-Alamein salient "in hand" following last night's attack by Rommel's forces.

TO FIGHT ON SOVIET FRONT

Ex-Meerut Conspiracy Case Detenu's Plea For Release

AJMER, July 15.

Shaukat Usmani of the Meerut Conspiracy Case at present detained in the Fatehgarh Central Prison under the Defence of India Act in a letter to one of his friends here informs him that he has applied to the United Provinces Government to release him on parole to enable him to fight on the Russian front along with the Soviet forces.

Shaukat Usmani was recently removed to the Fatehgarh Jail from the Bareilly Jail.—A. P.

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RAJAJI QUITS ASSEMBLY AND PARTY LEADERSHIP

SAMBAMURTHY AND 6 OTHERS RESIGN: MADRAS CONGRESS LEGISLATORS REVERSE PAKISTAN DECISION

MADRAS, July 15.

By 65 votes to 29 the Madras Congress Legislature Party passed a resolution "that in view of the present state of affairs it is resolved to postpone the election of the Leader and other office-bearers of the Party and that a Convener be elected who during the ensuing year is authorised to convene meetings of the Party whenever circumstances required or when a requisition is made to him signed by 25 members."

The meeting unanimously elected Mr. M. Bhakthavathsalam, M.L.A., as the Convener for the ensuing year.

By 54 votes to 19 the Congress Legislature Party passed a resolution cancelling its previous resolution of 23rd April regarding the Pakistan issue and according full support to the recent Allahabad decision of the A. I. C. C.

The meeting passed another resolution by 50 votes to 27 deprecating the propaganda carried on by some members against Congress decisions.

C. R. QUITS PARTY

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar announced at the meeting his decision to resign his leadership of the Party and also his membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Sambamurthy Follows Suit

Mr. Rajagopalachariar announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, expressing his intention to resign his speakership and membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The following is the text of Mr. Sambamurthy's letter:

"In view of the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee passed against me as the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly on 25-5-42 and on 18-6-42 and in view of the fact that the President of the Congress and the All-India Congress Working Committee have not intervened in spite of my request in a matter of this importance I resign my speakership and membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Such a matter should have been ordinarily placed before the House, but the Legislature is not functioning and I deem it proper that I should request you to inform the Madras Legislature Congress Party meeting today as to the course of action adopted by me."

Sardar's Telegram

Mr. Rajagopalachariar also read out a telegram received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed to Mr. S. Satyamurty which ran as follows:

"In view of the atmosphere of tension and in view of no possibility of the Legislature Party functioning in the near future, I advise postponement of election of office-bearers 'sine die' and suggest only the appointment of a Convener."

8 Members Resign Seats

Mr. Rajagopalachariar announced that the following eight members of the Madras Congress Legislature Party have resigned their membership of the Madras Legislature:

(1) Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy, Speaker, (2) Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, (3) Mr. S. Ramanathan, (4) Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, (5) Mr. A. Subramanian (6) Mr. P. T. Venkatachary, (7) Mr P. R. Thevar and (8) Mr. R. S. Venkatarama Iyer.—A. P.

RAJAJI'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, July 15.

In the course of his speech explaining the circumstances leading to his decision to resign his membership of the Madras Legislature Party and of the Assembly Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the criticisms of his not having convened a meeting of the Party earlier and said:

The constitution of the Party provided for an annual election of the leader and meeting for this purpose would have been held as early as possible this year, but in the meanwhile certain events had happened, which raised the question of leadership of the Party. He wished on the occasion to remove certain misconceptions.

Quoting from letters, which he had received from Sardar Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachari contradicted the statement contained in a resolution of the T.N.C.C. Executive that he had been directed by Sardar Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to convene a meeting of the Party to record a revised verdict on the subject-matter of the previous resolution, and that he had evaded doing so. The evasion charge came in a context which suggested unwillingness on his part to face facts; and "moral turpitude was involved in the allegation" and that was why he wished to make clear the position. There was no direction issued to him. On the other hand he had explained to Sardar Patel as early as 16th June the reasons why he was calling for a meeting for election of Leader and not for reconsideration of a subject already closed by the A.I.C.C. which was held binding on all Congress organisations.

SARDAR PATEL DID NOT TELL HIM

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that between 20th June when the notice of meeting had been given, and the 28th June, he was in Bombay for a week staying with Sardar Patel but upto now he had not been told by Sardar Patel or directed by him in writing or orally, officially or unofficially or in conversation that he should alter the object of the meeting or put in any other issue before it than the annual election to office-bearers. This kind of remark in a resolution, wholly unwarranted, published in the press was very unfair. Even if the main purpose of the meeting was election of office-bearers Mr. Rajagopalachariar declared that nobody would be prevented on technical grounds from moving other resolutions.

'ZINOVEIFF LETTER'

Continuing Mr. Rajagopalachari said that though he had on several occasions corrected the misapprehension about references he made sometime back to the possible "cutting off" of Madras from the rest of India, misrepresentations still went on. Only that morning a Tamil paper had repeated the allegation that the statement that Madras may be cut off was connected with some plan on his part to form a Government in Madras apart from the authority of the Congress. The editorial note of that morning in a local paper reminded him of the famous Zinovieff letter, which certain British politicians produced on the eve of an election to scare away voters.

NO SNATCH VOTE

Proceeding Mr. Rajagopalachari said another allegation made against him was that he got his resolution through at the last meeting of the party with a snatch vote. He denied that it was a snatch vote and laid that not only members of the Party but other Congressmen and friends of the Congress were invited to the meeting and to express their views. He had done nothing dishonourable and he wanted that he should not be convicted just when he was leaving them, of political dishonesty. He could not give more notice of the meeting than was actually given, because he had to operate in the very short interval between the failure of the Cripps' negotiations and the meeting of the A.I.C.C. It was not true to say he added that he wanted the Working Committee to accept the Madras resolution and told them that he had a mandate from the Madras Legislature Party in that connection. He could not do so, because the resolution would not have a mandatory value before the Working Committee.

QUITS PARTY AND ASSEMBLY

They were all aware, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, of the letter he had written to the President of the T.N.C.C. He proposed accordingly to divest himself of the competence to be a member of the Party and, therefore, he wanted to resign—to speak only of what concerned the Party—his membership of the Party. His leadership would terminate with it.

A voice: Are you resigning the four-anna membership of the Congress?

Mr. Rajagopalachari: It is not necessary just now for you to raise it. I am speaking of what concerns the party. I am resigning the membership of the Assembly.

Explaining why he took this step, Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the notice issued by the T.N.C.C. President asking Tamil Nadu members of the Congress Legislature Party to attend a meeting on the 14th and act as he advised them in the Party meeting on the 15th and said that it was too much for the majority of the executive of a body outside the Party organization to seek to direct the conduct of members within the Party as distinct from their work on the statutory body to which they belonged. Such an attempt he said would be the end of all individual opinion, thought or liberty. He resented it very much, because he was the Leader of the Party at that time and when he received the notice he thought it was what in Parliamentary language was called a "breach of privilege."

Mr. S. Satyamurthi: It was a matter of fundamental policy.

Mr. Rajagopalachari urged him not to exert himself even for interrupting him, because he was not in good health. If it was a matter of fundamental policy and any member went against the Congress policy, action on that basis could always be taken. To seek to direct or regulate their conduct previously was beyond the competence of the Executive of the Working Committee of the T. N. C. C. The fact that the T. N. C. C. President had subsequently resiled from the stand strengthened his view of the notice. No notice of disciplinary action against him had been issued by the Working Committee of the Congress or the President or the General Secretary, nor any direction in that connection. In spite of this the speaker was surprised that the T. N. C. C. Executive gave notice to him of disciplinary action.

QUOTES MAHATMA

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to Mahatma Gandhi's article in this weeks "Harijan", wherein Mahatma Gandhi stated that he was ready and wanted to be converted and that the Congress wanted to be converted. Where was the chance, Mr. Rajagopalachari asked, of such conversion if every voice raised in support of it was to be hushed and every man who raised his voice or showed any sign of being converted was to be the subject of disciplinary action.

QUITS CHAIR

After the election of a Convener of the Party and after announcing the resignation of eight members including, the speaker Mr. Rajagopalachari vacated the chair. Mr. K. Madhava Menon was voted to the chair and he conducted the rest of the proceedings.

Mr. Rajagopalachari remained at the meeting till the end of the proceedings.

DE GAULLE ADDRESSES BR. PEERS AND M.P.s

LONDON, July 15.

Gen. De Gaulle went to the House of Commons for the first time to-night to address an enthusiastic meeting of Peers and members of Parliament of all parties. When he sat down, the members jumped up and sang spontaneously "La Marseillaise", which obviously delighted the General.

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary, presided at the meeting, which was under the auspices of the Anglo-French Parliamentary Committee.

In his address Gen. De Gaulle described the work of Fighting France.—Reuter.

NAZI DRIVE FOR VOLGA

Red Troops Force Germans Back To Don: Battle For Voronezh

MOSCOW, July 15.

In the past three days local battles have been fought in various sectors of the Volkhov front, south-east of Leningrad, a 'Red Star' despatch stated tonight.

Russian troops improved their positions and routed garrison of a strongly fortified centre of resistance.

German counter-attacks failed.

Battle For Voronezh

The battle for the city of Voronezh yesterday (Tuesday) reached paroxysms of battle fury writes Reuter's special correspondent. The town is being defended with savage determination by the Red Army which is daily faced with a large number of enemy tanks and infantry divisions from the west side of the Don river. The German tank spearheads are driving wedges into the outskirts of the city, and German fighters armed with tommyguns are infiltrating into the outlying quarters. Parachute troops are also attempting to establish small strong points. Meanwhile, the Germans are simultaneously endeavouring to outflank and encircle Voronezh. Two such attempts from the north and the south were made yesterday, but were successfully repelled. In the southern flank attack, Red troop drove the Germans back to the Don where the enemy blew up a bridge, in order to avoid being pursued beyond the east bank of the river."

Tens of thousands of German dead are in the narrow valley between the Don and the Voronezh rivers and hundreds of German tanks are now scrap iron.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-BLOWS

The Soviet Command is not relying on merely negative defence tactics. Russian counter-blows have increased in the past two days forcing the Germans in some places to fortify lines seized and to use tanks as pillboxes.

The Soviet forces have recaptured various tactical positions outside the town.

According to a frontline report "German tank columns are thinning noticeably", but as the "Red Star" says exceptional bravery will be needed if the enemy is to be hurled back across the Don."

Main Nazi Object

As the Russian Front situation is seen in London, one of the main object of the German armies appears to be a drive for the Volga, which if successful, would entirely cut off the Southern from the Northern Russian armies, writes Reuter's military correspondent. Meanwhile, there is a roundabout connecting link via the Stalingrad railway and river traffic on the Volga. There is no recent reliable information in London regarding the capacity of the Volga docks for handling military supplies, although they are capable of tending a fine civilian river fleet.

FRANKLYN MEDAL FOR C. V. RAMAN

BANGALORE, July 15.

A small but a distinguished gathering was present last night at the Mysore Residency when His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, decorated Sir C. V. Raman with the Franklyn Medal.

It was originally proposed that Sir C V. Raman should go to the United States to receive the medal, but owing to difficulties created by the war Sir C. V. Raman could not undertake the projected trip.

The Franklyn Medal which is the highest honour the Franklyn Institute of Philadelphia can bestow on a scientist, was awarded to Sir C. V. Raman last year in recognition of "his many brilliant contributions to physical science and his leadership in the renaissance of scientific work and scientific education in India during the last thirty years."

Those who have been awarded this Medal in recent years include Albert Einstein, Doctor MacMillar and Compton.—A. P.

Jap Bomb Chinese Towns

BOMBAY, July 15.

According to a Central News message six Japanese planes yesterday afternoon raided Kienou and Kienyao, both highway river towns in northern Fukien. Bombs were dropped inside Kienou and on the western suburbs of Kienyao. Damage in both raids was described as slight.—A. P.

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 16th July, 1942, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th July, 1942. (9076)

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3. When posted for duty at a Canteen or Canteen Stores Depot, salary Rs. 100/- per month, plus free rations, uniform and accommodation.

Promotion to higher rank in the Service is open to all Assistant Salesmen who prove themselves competent to hold higher and more remunerative appointments.

Applications, together with full particulars of education and business experience should be addressed to:—

THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION,
Canteen Stores Department,
AMAR BUILDING,
SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD,
BOMBAY.

(9077)

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Professorship of English on a salary in the scale of Rs. 600-50/2-1000 p.m., initial salary depending on qualifications. The appointment will be made for two years in the first instance and may be renewed on approved service till the age of retirement. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials should reach the Registrar not later than the 30th November, 1942. Full particulars will be supplied on request. 9050.

THE M. & S. M. RLY. CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from all Communities except the Anglo-Indian for 100 posts of Junior Clerks on Rs. 21-1½-30 per mensem.

2. QUALIFICATIONS: Passed S.S.L.C. or its equivalent. Height not less than 5' 4". Age between 18 and 25 years on 1st July, 1942. Eye sight normal, without glasses.

3. Applicants who claim to be sons of employees or ex-employees of this Railway must send proof to that effect from an Officer of the Department in which applicant's father is or was working, with their application forms, without which their applications will be considered as from the general public.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to work anywhere on the M. & S. M. Railway.

5. PROCEDURE: Write by POST to the address below for an application form enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a Crossed Indian Postal Order for One Rupee payable to the Paymaster and Cashier, M & S. M. Railway, Madras. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted. The application form must be completed and forwarded by POST to reach the address below not later than 3rd August 1942 quoting as reference Advertisement No. 8.

6. GENERAL: Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding Education, Character and Sporting activities. Originals must not be sent. Applicants who are called for interview will be required to produce original certificates.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
M. & S. M. Rly., P.T., Madras.
Advertisement No. 8.

(9073)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary and non-pensionable posts of INSPECTORS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75/- per mensem in the Civil Supplies and Prices Section of the General Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

2. The duties of the inspectors will be mainly outdoor, such as inspection of the accounts and stocks of the Government Grain Shops, etc. Applicants must possess a sturdy constitution and a good general knowledge of English and of one or more of the regional languages spoken in the City of Bombay, viz., Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani.

3. Applications accompanied by references as to conduct and moral character should be addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies, Secretariat, Bombay, so as to reach him by the 25th instant at the latest. The words "Application for Inspector's post" should be written clearly on the envelope containing the application.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

CENTRAL OFFICE.
BOMBAY

No. 11 13th July, 1942.

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1942, at MADRAS IN THE MUSEUM THEATRE, PANTHEON ROAD, AT 3 P. M. (STANDARD TIME). The following business will be transacted:—

(a) The balance sheet as on the 30th June, 1942 and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year together with the Auditors Report will be read and considered.
(b) The Auditors will be elected and their remuneration fixed.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor.

9067

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE SHRIMANT SARKAR GAEKWAR NAVSARI PRANT NYAYADHISHI

CIVIL MIS. APPLICATION NO. 62|1942.

Subject:— The petition for winding up of the Bhavsar Chemical Works, Ltd., Vyara under the Local Company Law of Samwat 1975.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company subject to the supervision of the Navsari District Court was on the 7th day of the month of July, 1942, presented to the said Court by Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhavsar of Vyara, the Managing Agents of the said Company on behalf of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court on the 1st day of the month of September, 1942, at 11-30 A. M. and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Advocate for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the prescribed charge for the same.

Notice is hereby given that the Provisional Liquidator has been appointed by the Hon'ble District Court and the 1st day of the month of September, 1942, at 11-30 A. M. at the District House at Navsari has been fixed as the time and place for the appointment of the Provisional Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

A. G. SULE,
Attorney,
for the Petitioner.

Date 10-7-1942.
Govind Bhuvan,
Chimnabai Road,
NAVSARI.

9074

Auction Sales

SALE TO DAY
THE SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, by order of Messrs. Mahimtura & Co, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage Vastimul Khoobaji and on account and at the risk of Valibhai Mahomedbhai the Mortgagor will take place to-day at 4-30 p.m. on the premises of the property as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. MATHOORADAS TRICAMJEE, B.A., an elected Councillor from Ward No. 2 (Fort Northern and Esplanade), a casual vacancy of a Councillor has occurred under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto-date. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix Tuesday the 4th August, 1942, for a Ward election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during office hours from Tuesday the 28th July 1942 to Monday the 3rd August 1942 and on Tuesday the 4th August 1942 upto 4 P.M. (B.T.) at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort. In the event of the election being contested the poll will be held on Tuesday the 11th August, 1942.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 10th July, 1942.

9069

NALINI JAYAWANT
NALINI JAYAWANT

Ankh-Michowli
Ankh-Michowli

IMPERIAL
IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

LAST ZENANA SHOW TODAY AT 1 P.M.
NEW HUNS' Comedy Hit
PAHILA PALNA
(Many Happy Returns)
15TH GRAND WEEK
Last two days at
CENTRAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

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MATA
—MOTHER—
Direction: GUNJAL
Story: DAVE

Cast:—
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, CHANDRAKANT, MOTI, MUBARAK, URMILA DEVI, BHUDO ADVANI

★

SWASTIK
(PATHE CINEMA)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays
Matinee at 12-30 p.m.

★

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IT'S BABY LAL WHO WINS HANDS DOWN!....

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ACHARYA
ART PRODUCTIONS'
Super Smash
Musicomedy!

★

Kunwara Bap

Starring:
KISHORE SAHU,
PROTIMA DASGUPTA,
BABY LAL,
ANJALI DEVI

From Saturday 18 h AT
Lamington
(A Bharat Pictures Release).

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HER STOMACH FELT TIED WITH A ROPE

Indigestion Made Her Afraid to Eat

For years, this indigestion sufferer went hungry because she feared the punishing pains which followed a meal. Now she eats anything she likes. Read how she overcame her troubles:—

"I have had gastric trouble so many times and could never get rid of it. I used to feel as if I had a rope tied round me tight. Although I felt very hungry, I was unable to eat much for fear of the after-effects, but since taking two Digestif Rennies after every meal, I can eat and enjoy anything I like. Rennies are the best thing ever found for indigestion"—(Mrs.) A.M.

Digestif Rennies proved the "best thing" for this woman's indigestion because they contain antacids which neutralise acidity; absorbents which reduce stomach gas; and digestive ferments which actively aid digestion. Rennies dissolve in the mouth. They become active at once, because they reach your stomach full strength—not weakened with water. Two Rennies end stomach pain in five minutes.

You can get Rennies from any chemist or store; a small box costs only a few annas.

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PHILOSOPHY SIMPLIFIED!

He lived for ART. She lived for LOVE. They were drawn together but the eternal conflict between the two philosophical aspects of life—ART and LOVE—ensued. Here triumphs the directorial genius of Sohrab Modi. He has not only solved this tangle in the most interesting manner but even simplified philosophy!

MINERVA'S SWEET ENTERTAINER

PHIR MILENGE

Direction:—SOHRAB MODI

Starring:—
SARDAR AKHTAR, SADIQ ALI, MEENA, K. N. SINGH, ERUCH TARAPORE, ABUBAKAR, SHORREY

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE SATURDAY 18th July '42

CENTRAL

PLANS OPEN:
Please Book Your Seats Early.
Daily 3 Shows:—3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat, Sun, & Holidays:—
Matinee at 12-30 p.m.
—AN EVERGREEN RELEASE—

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BY POPULAR DEMAND
ALEXANDER KORDA'S
TECHNICOLOR MASTERPIECE
THIEF OF BAGDAD
THIEF OF BAGDAD
Starring:
SABU
WATCH FOR OPENING AT
NOVELTY
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PVB

P.V.B. BOARD OF CONTROL MEETING: A meeting of the Board of Control of the People's Volunteer Brigade will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Headquarters of the P.V.B.

A.I.C.C. INSPECTOR IN CITY: Shri R. K. L. Nandkeolyar, the A.I.C.C. Inspector, who has been touring the various Provinces is now in Bombay and will be visiting the offices of our District Congress Committees on the 16th and 17th instant. He will have an informal talk with the Congress workers on the working of the Congress organisations to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. at the Congress House. All members of the B.P.C.C. and the members of the Executive Councils of all the District Congress Committees are requested to attend this informal meeting.

League Civil Defence Committee

(From the B. P. Muslim League office)

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Chairman and Messrs. Aziz Gafoor Kazi, Mohamed Ali Maniar, and Hakim Hyder Mirza Baig, members of the Muslim League Civil Defence Committee left Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant to tour the Central Division of Bombay Presidency.

A rousing reception was given on their arrival at Nasik.

Sir Currimbhoy explained the object of his Committee's visit to the meeting of the Working Committee of District and Primary Muslim League workers, held in the evening. Mirza Hyder Baig too, asked them not to give way to panic, but face the danger in a manner becoming a Musalman.

Sir Currimbhoy and Hakim Mirza Hyder Baig also addressed a public meeting at night.

Cuticura

OINTMENT

Never neglect the slightest scratch. Apply Cuticura at once: it kills any germ or poison you may pick up and keeps the rest away until your skin is whole again

KEEPS GERMS OUT

White teeth and healthy gums with

THE Mira

Shorthead TOOTH BRUSH

It isn't only the front of your teeth that needs cleaning—decay often starts unseen at the back. The "Mira" short-head toothbrush is specially shaped to reach and clean every tiny crevice, front *and* back! Here is the right brush at the right price—strong, enduring, and made of pure, selected bristles. Ideal for gum massage and efficient teeth cleaning.

Look for the box with the blue band

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"DUNIYA-EK TAMASHA"

'THE WORLD'S A PLAY'

Starring SARDAR AKHTAR, URMILA DEVI, GOPE

Today at 1 p.m. "ZENANA" SHOW

NOVELTY Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud. 3 1998
Muslim: Rajab 1, 1351
Parsi: Behman 15, 1311
Sunrise: 6-11 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 1-10, 13-52. Lowtide: 7-10, 20-04

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

INCIDENT OFFICERS: Conference in Control Room to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Bahama Passage" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Khiliauna" 4-15, 7 and 10
CITY LIGHT—"Pukar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Agni Kankan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Blossoms in the Dust" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Ride 'em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Johnny Eager" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
NOVELTY—"Duniya-ek-Tamasha" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH "The Unexpected" 4, 7 and 10
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9, p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sikandar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
PARADISE—"Bride Came C.O.D." 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Mata Hari" 3-30, 6-30 and 10
PALACE—"Two-Faced Woman" 4, 6-30 and 10
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Woman" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-35 and 9 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dushman" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9
SUPER—"Jawani-Ki-Pukar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9
OPERA HOUSE—"Tamanna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh Michowli" 4, 7 and 10
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS-MATUNGA: A Public Study Class on the subject of "Cosmic and Human Evolution" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at Putla House, Bhaudaji Road, Matunga.

FIRST AID LECTURES: "Wet and Dry Dressings, and Venomous Snake or Rabid Dog Bite" will be the subject of next lecture by Mr. Burjor J. Shroff organised under the Servants of Humanity Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, to-day (Thursday), at 9 a.m. at Adenwalla Baug, Tardeo Road.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: A Hindustani class in Urdu Script for beginners will begin in the Children's Academic, Mathew Road, Girgaum to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. Lectures on 'Psychology in Everyday Life' will be continued in the University, South Wing to-day at 6-15 p.m. Other classes as usual.

MEMONS' PURSE TO LEAGUE CHIEF

"There is no cause which is greater, which is more sacred than this struggle which we are carrying on for Pakistan" said Mr. Mohamad Ali Jinnah, the Quaid-e-Azam, President of the Muslim League, at the presentation of an address and purse to him at Kesar Baug, Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

The address which was presented by the Memon community of Bombay said:—"Quaid-e-Azam, you have created from out of a disunited and politically decadent population of nearly ten crores of Muslims, exploited both by the Congress and the British Government for their own object, an entity which is so alive to its being a Nation that it is prepared to lay down its all for its natural, legitimate and long-delayed National Home, "Pakistan", and the miracle is that this change was brought about by you within a short period of five years. You have given the Muslims a platform, a flag and above all an ideal. The righteousness of your cause has compelled the British Government to change its policy of 100 years, the policy of one single Central Government for India. Sir Stafford Cripps had to bow to the inevitable."

PURSE PRESENTED

After the presentation of the address a purse of Rs. 15,500 was presented. Later an amount of Rs. 1,107 was given to Mr. Jinnah, which was collected by Mr. Md. Ali Maniar at Malegaon.

JINNAH THANKS

Mr. Jinnah addressing the gathering said that he was very grateful to the donors of the fund which would go to swell the coffers of the All-India Muslim League. He said that to-day he had received only Rs. 17,000 but he was assured that the city of Bombay alone could give him Rs. 1,700,000.

If each Muslim were to give only Re. 1 per head average then the total subscriptions would be Rs. 10, crores.

Within four months of the initiation of the fund, the Quaid-e-Azam had received three lakhs of rupees.

There was no doubt about the final achievement of Pakistan, concluded the Quaid-e-Azam.

No Graduates For Municipal Schools

The Schools' Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Wednesday decided that hereafter no graduates should be taken in the Municipal Schools' Committee's service as teachers in primary schools. Trained teachers will, however, be taken in the posts of headmasters or supervisors.

The object of this resolution, it is stated, is to prevent the habit of untrained graduates joining as teachers on lower scales of pay and then demanding to be put on higher scales.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to congestion of traffic and imperfect communication, telegrams to Calcutta, Madras, Agra and New Delhi are subject to delay.

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Echoes from the Filmland. 5-15 R. R. Chowdhury 5-30 Popular tunes on Clarionet. 5-35 Bashirbai. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Dularibai. 6-45 Barkha Rut Ke Geet. 7 Ek Rag Kai Saz. 7-15 Adabi Adalat Men. 7-30 Manohar. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Pakke Gane. 7-52 M. A. Qureshi. 8 R. R. Chowdhury. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Gat Adana on Sitar. 10 Bhakti Ras. 10-15 If they had their say. 1. 10-30 Thumri Aur Ghazal.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Wamanrao Sadolikar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English 8-10 Eknath Hatiskar. 8-25 Jaltarang Solo. 8-35 Anwar Husain. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Sudha Marathe. 9-20 Ghulam Husain. 12-30 p.m. Vocal variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Vocal variety 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Chandravati Udiawarkar. 5-20 Ghulam Husain. 5-30 Sudha Marathe. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Chandravati Udiawarkar. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 7 Japan inside out. 7-15 Eknath Hatiskar. 7-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Chhota Gandharv. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Books and Authors. 8-45 March of time. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 B B C Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Wamanrao Sadolikar 8 Punno Swami. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Chhota Gandharv. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

4-20 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Anwar Husain. 9-30 Eknath Hatiskar. 9-40 Darbari on Clarionet. 9-50 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 10-5 Chhota Gandharv. 10-25 Shrimatibai Narvekar.

Gloucester's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, July 15.

Lieutenant-General H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester will broadcast from All-India Radio on Thursday, July 16, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). The broadcast will be radiated from all the stations of All-India Radio.—A.P.

Sensational End To Kerosene Case

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A hint that Government intends amending the orders regarding the sale of kerosene oil was given in an application made yesterday evening by the Colaba police before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, for the return of 180 tins of kerosene oil to D. J. Mistry.

The application did not state what the impending amendments were. The following is a copy of the application made to the Magistrate:

"As Government intends amending the orders regarding the sale of kerosene oil, orders have been given for the case to be withdrawn."

The police in their application requested the Magistrate to return 180 tins of kerosene oil to the accused which were seized from his shop. The Magistrate granted the application.

Thus 180 tins of oil seized by the police from the accused's shop yesterday morning following a raid have gone back to the original shop-keeper.

Dinshaw J. Mistry, proprietor of a kerosene oil shop known as "J. B. Mistry and Co" at Cusrow Baug was arrested yesterday morning by the Colaba police under Section 81 of the Defence of India Rules.

He was released on bail and the police, applying for an extension of the bail period of the accused stated before the Additional Presidency Magistrate that the police had received several complaints that the accused had been withholding sale of kerosene oil from the public and sold it only to the Parsis of Cusrow Baug.

The police therefore raided the shop, seized 180 tins of kerosene oil and arrested the accused.

Three hours later, the same police made the application mentioned earlier.

New Order For Sale Of Kerosene

The Government of Bombay has now cancelled its orders prohibiting a retailer of kerosene in Bombay City and Suburbs from withholding his stock from sale to the public. This has been considered necessary, in order to obviate the possibility of hawkers being compelled to sell their supplies before they reach their allotted beats with the risk of some areas having to go dry. Hawkers will now sell kerosene in close vicinity of Government Grain Shops and will not withhold from sale the permitted quantities within their own beats.

M. Com. M. Sc. & Ll. M. Exam. Results

The following are the results of the M.Com., M.Sc. (By papers) and LL.M. Examinations held in July.

M. COM. EXAMINATION.

NOS: 4 6 7 10 11

The results of candidates Nos.: 1 2 3 8 9 will be declared later.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION

NOS: 1 3 4 8 10 13 14 15 16 17.

LL.M. EXAMINATION

Second Class.

NOS: 4 6 10 11 15 16.

Grants To District Boards

An additional grant of Rs. 2,75,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for local public works to be carried out by District Local Boards.

The Rs. 2,75,000 will be allotted as follows: Northern Division, Rs. 77,700; Central Division, Rs. 1,20,200; and Southern Division Rs. 77,100.

SARDAR PATEL ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail, this noon.

Drink BOVRIL Daily

MEN OF STEEL 1.

Sturdy sons of Baluchistan, working in a modern steel factory, no longer depend on the crude production methods of their forefathers. Today, with the help of modern machinery, they have learnt to shape vast masses of molten steel into the essential tools of peace and war.

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TATA STEEL

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Life is twice as good when you've got lots of energy. No one can be healthy or happy if energy is low. So it is important for you to know that you can increase your energy—and that of your whole family—by using Dalda in the preparation of all your meals.

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The Bombay Chronicle

CHOICE FOR BRITAIN

Opinions have naturally varied on the wisdom of starting mass civil disobedience in the event of Britain not granting independence to India immediately. But there is little, if any, difference regarding the wisdom of negotiations to avert the crisis and bring about a settlement on the basis of communal settlement and the substance of independence, to use Gandhiji's own phrase. In a press interview Gandhiji said: "If the British negotiate it will be a feather in their cap." He is more explicit on this point when he says "If the British see the wisdom of recognising the independence of India without reference to parties then, of course, negotiations are certainly possible." The Congress President, too, has stated that the Wardha resolution is not an ultimatum, that it is only a reiteration of the national demand and that if only we can have freedom including full control over defence "it may be possible to wait for the final achievement of India's independence." Even if the resolution is an ultimatum it ought not to be a bar to negotiations. It only means that, if the negotiations again fail, there need be no further warning or notice by Congress. Easily the best way to avert the proposed campaign is for Britain to concede the national demand. To do that is nothing more than to apply to India at once the Atlantic Charter which Britain has pledged herself to apply after the war, to the countries conquered by the enemy. It cannot be immediately applied to those countries because they are under the control of enemy. It can be applied immediately to India because it is under Britain's own control. To remove the control will not only be doing bare justice, but will also encourage the countries under the heels of the enemy as they will feel that Britain is sincere in her pledge in spite of her vested interests. And as regards India, Gandhiji does not exaggerate the position when he says: "By that one single act the British representatives will have altered the phase of the whole landscape and given hope to the people which has been hitherto frustrated times without number. Therefore, whenever that great act is performed on behalf of the British people it will be a red letter day in the history of India and the history of the world and as I have said it can materially affect the fortunes of the war."

British Reaction

Britain's reaction to the Congress decision is not yet clear. She naturally needs more time to make up her mind. The "Times" says that the decision "will be received with satisfaction in Tokyo, Berlin and Rome, and with apprehension and incredulity in Chungking, Moscow and Washington." But that is only on the assumption that Britain will not respond to the Congress appeal. If she responds worthily she will at once reverse the position and fill the enemy with dismay. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari often stated in his tour in Southern India that freedom alone could rouse India to battle fervour and that if India could be free Japan might not even invade India. The "Times" gives no reason why Britain should not now give India the freedom which, it says, is definitely pledged to be given after the war. It is idle to suggest, as some critics have done, that having won freedom, Congress might, under Gandhiji's lead, renounce the use of arms for the defence of India. The Congress President has definitely stated that "the Congress position was that India's defence could only be with the aid of armed forces." Nor has Britain ever suggested that only the lack of a Congress-League settlement stands in the way of her granting freedom to India. Let Britain say unequivocally what she has never said before, that she will accept and implement a Congress-League Pact, and, as the Congress President once said, the Pact would be forthcoming in twenty-four hours. But, apart from this, we cannot too strongly emphasize the supreme potency of a Congress-League settlement in compelling Britain to satisfy the national demand. The Working Committee recognizes that the issues raised by it are of the most vital and far-reaching importance to the people of India as well as to the peoples of the United Nations. It becomes, therefore, doubly the duty of the Congress, which rightly claims to be the exponent of national aspirations and the custodian of national interests, to create opportunities for securing a communal settlement. Mr. Jinnah's latest invitation to Gandhiji provides such an opportunity.

Mr. Jinnah's Invitation

After attributing to Gandhiji a desire "to set up Hindudom" and "Congress Raj" and after asking him "to give up the game of fooling the Mussalmans", Mr. Jinnah urges him finally to show his "sincerity and frankness for an honourable settlement" "Mr. Gandhi will have then", Mr. Jinnah says, "rendered a great service not only to the two great communities—his own and mine—but also to the millions of the other minorities and interests in this country that are involved." Violent exaggeration, reiteration of slogans without argument, attributing motives to the opponent and appealing to communal prejudices are now-a-days regarded by some as signs of strength and impressiveness. So due allowances may be made for these and attention fixed on the invitation to Gandhiji to negotiate with the League. Gandhiji has expressed scepticism about such negotiations so long as British influence is present. This view is reiterated in the resolution of the Working Committee. We do not share this unduly pessimistic view. However, an invitation from Mr. Jinnah is rare and is worth a trial. Incidentally, compare Mr. Jinnah's attitude towards Congress with that of the Congress President towards the League. At a press interview at Wardha the President said he had no objection to Britain handing over power to the Muslim League or any other party provided it was real independence. That Party, he said, "will have to approach other parties as no single party can function of other parties."

British Production

Set in the background of recent reverses, particularly the debacle in Libya, the picture of the achievements of Britain's production as presented by Mr. Lyttleton does not exactly look beautiful. But, pleads Mr. Lyttleton in effect, there are now coming out of factories tanks and guns which are the right tanks and guns and which will surpass anything that the enemy possesses in hitting power, and in the ability to ensure victory. One cannot help recalling that similar claims used to be made by Lord Beaverbrook about weapons which have since been found defective. But Lord Beaverbrook was by nature inclined to glitter and exaggerate, while Mr. Lyttleton is reputed to be a sober, realistic business-like man. Moreover, the new production is the result of Anglo-American collaboration. These considerations encourage the belief that Mr. Lyttleton's claims about his tanks and artillery will justify themselves. But the all-important questions are: What is the speed with which they are coming out and when will they reach the vital battlefields in sufficient quantity to start hitting the enemy effectively? An urgent crisis is facing the United Nations, especially on the Russian and Middle Eastern fronts. Will it be possible to have the new Anglo-American weapons delivered there in time? This same crisis demands the establishment of a second front long before the end of 1942. Will America and Britain be able to equip the necessary force for the purpose before it is too late? Complete co-ordination of production between America and Britain is certainly a hopeful feature in the situation, but it must begin to give practical results without delay.

One very welcome and immediate effect of the system of pooling resources and co-ordinating distribution will be to relieve the shipping strain on the United Nations. Allocation of supply responsibilities on a territorial basis is bound to save shipping space as well as time. This is a vital advantage in the present circumstances. And may it be hoped that it will also hasten the invasion of western Europe? Finally, as to Mr. Lyttleton's claim about the quality of British aircraft, it is an accepted fact that British types are superior to the German and some of them are the best in the world. The same advantage is enjoyed by American aircraft. Anglo-American air superiority over the Axis is thus qualitatively overwhelming. Messrs. Donald Nelson and Oliver Lyttelton can make it so quantitatively also in a very short time. Indeed, they can overwhelm the Axis in every branch of production in a matter of months if they realise the necessity of that "sense of urgency" which Sir Stafford Cripps advocated on his return from Russia.

Frankly Speaking

Vichy's Reply

As was only to be expected, Vichy has rejected both the proposals of the United States regarding French warships immobilised in Alexandria. The second was even a more fair one because it suggested their removal to the French island of Martinique. But, as Mr. Sumner Welles points out, Vichy wants them in a port "close enough to German and Italian influence." This, too, is, of course, not surprising, nor would M. Laval and Darlan be unhappy if, under their orders, these fine ships belonging to France, were scuttled. They must serve the interests of their German patrons and protectors. But why should a situation arise to endanger these ships? Why should not the United States employ a good proportion of its resources in the Middle East and India to save Alexandria and, indeed, Egypt?

Monarchy For Spain?

The possibility of the restoration of monarchy has begun suddenly to be canvassed in various quarters as if it was imminent. Berlin started it with the report that Senor Suner, the Spanish Foreign Minister and Fascist Chief, had, during his recent visit to Rome, secured the sanction of the Vatican to put Prince Juan on the vacant Bourbon throne of Spain. At first sight it appears difficult to understand why Berlin should inspire a propaganda campaign against General Franco who, if he has always worked against the Spanish Monarchy, has also always been a consistent supporter of the Axis. Evidently, Herr Hitler is not satisfied with mere sympathy on the part of General Franco and is using through his Spanish Laval, Suner, the technique that has been employed against Marshal Petain. The somewhat reluctant Caudillo is to be blackmailed into doing something. Or can it be that popular discontent against the Fascist regime—the people of Spain remain essentially democratic—is growing to a dangerous extent and causing Berlin concern lest it might lose its present position in that country and that, therefore, it plans to restore the Monarchy as a diversionary measure?

Unfair

The notice served on Lala Shamlal M.L.A. (Central) asking him to show cause why his name should not be removed from the roll of Advocates on account of his conviction for Satyagraha smacked of vindictiveness, and the full bench of the Lahore High Court rightly held that there was no cause for the removal of his name. Lala Shamlal had been convicted and sentenced to nine months imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, though he had only given notice of Satyagraha. The High Court has held on the strength of a previous decision that mere giving notice of Satyagraha is no offence. Even if it is an offence there is the legal punishment but it is not fair to add to it a departmental punishment for an offence which is purely technical and involves no moral turpitude. It is a perverse plea that a lawyer who breaks or even attempts to break any law thereby become unfit to practise as a lawyer.

India, The Hope Of Allied Strategy In Asia

EDGAR SNOW ON INDIAN FREEDOM

"It is India that is the centre of the problem and the hope of allied strategy in Asia," says Edgar Snow in the course of an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of March 14th 1942. "Formerly, we Americans could take India, as the saying goes, or leave it alone. But whether we like it or not, India may become as much our problem as are the jurisdictional disputes of Messrs. Green and Murray What happens or does not happen in India can cost us heavily.

It may be considered bad cricket in some quarters to bring it up, but the moment we got into war the American people perforce assumed a share of responsibility for India "that most truly bright and precious jewel in the Crown of the King", as Mr. Churchill describes it. Sooner or later we shall have to look this horse in the mouth—and most certainly so when our troops begin to fight for it. Here I am not interested in the morals or ethics of the independence question, but it is pertinent to show the political and economic limitations of Indian militarization.

* * *

To begin, there are almost three times as many Indians as Americans and India's resources are in some respects better than ours. It has enormously rich iron reserves, second only to those of the United States, but Japan, which, together with Korea and Formosa, is only about one seventh the size of India, with extremely meagre iron resources, produced before the war seven times as much steel.

India's water-power resources are now estimated to exceed those of the United States. She has developed less than 2 per cent of them. Again, India has abundant reserves of coal, but produced only about one-sixth as much as Russia, and even less than prewar China.

Such comparisons reflect social conditions, one measure of which is the state of mass education. British India is older than the United States, but 93 per cent of the Indian population is still illiterate. By contrast, illiteracy was cut down in the Philippines, during forty years of American rule, from 93 per cent to 45 per cent.

Feudal inequality between the vast wealth and power of the richest princes and the misery and ignorance of the Indian people is a further reason for the present weakness instead of strength. No one has seen poverty till he has seen the Indian peasants, under either foreign rule or one of the 563 native princes who control about a third of the nation's 1,800,000 square miles.

* * *

Out of the amazing social, political and economic anachronism that is India, many of us expect the British to build an "arsenal of democracy" in the East. Certainly India's industrialisation is an inherent part of the historical logic of the whole war. But as yet only a fraction of India's war potential, which far exceeds that of China and Japan combined, has been mobilized.

To-day India makes only about as much steel as Australia, and a little more than 1 per cent of our present production. General Motors and Ford maintain small assembly plants there. But India has no automotive manufacturing industry. The same applies to aviation. In 1941 there was only one airplane-assembly plant—installed by Americans. India can make its own small arms and ammunition, uniforms, saddles, tents, boots and other products of light industry. On a limited scale it even makes artillery, shells and bombs, speedboats, and armor plate for military uses. But in none of these is it self-sufficient against a major foe, and in virtually all the decisive modern arms it is dependent on imports from abroad.

* * *

What of India's trained man power? It is most inadequate to meet blows to be expected from both east and west. There are nearly five times as many Indians as there are Germans, yet there is not more than one trained Indian soldier for ten raised by the Nazis. If Britain could recruit Indians in same ratio as Japan has mobilized her people the latter would face an Indian army of 25,000,000 men. Before December seventh India had only about 1,000000 troops.

Even with the full and whole hearted co-operation of the Indian people, the British administration would have faced extraordinary handicaps in overcoming stagnation which has left India so far behind her more advanced neighbours. There has not been that co-operation. It was lost in 1939, when Britain arbitrarily declared India beligerent at the out break of the European war. The Indian National Congress, the majority part in the Indian "assemblies", vigorously opposed the action as arbitrary and later began "non-co-operation" against Britain.

Two years of precious time had been lost when both Germany and Japan began to imperial India directly and at last impressed Delhi with the need for a further effort at reconciliation with Indian nationalism. Jawaharlal Nehru and many other prominent Indians were released from jail. Informal conversations were opened. The Congress now says that, though India will fight if invaded, Indians will not otherwise help the Allies unless promised the right to determine their own future at the end of the war ...

* * *

It is a fact that India can be fully won to the Allied cause and to democracy. If Mr. Roosevelt can say we must produce 125,000 air planes next year, Mr. Churchill can say to England, we must have the co-operation of the Indian people. And he can get it.

The old arguments of Empire have collapsed. The sanctity of British investments, or American investments? What do a few hundred millions matter when we are throwing billions into the furnaces of war and millions of men are dying? Not that it was ordained that the have-gots must los their goods, if they moved fast enough. Surely part of the lesson we are getting to-day from Japan, as also from China, is that the alleged incompetence of the Asiatic to govern himself, or to defend himself, is precisely the myth which has exploded beneath us."

WARDHA DECISION ATTACKED BY BOMBAY LIBERALS

Sir Chimanlal Characterises Congress Plan As Chimerical While Sir Cowasji Says It Is Blind To Realities

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement on the Congress Working Committee resolution says:—

"Those responsible for Congress Working Committee's resolution just issued, are guilty of either practising colossal self-deception or of trying to fool the people.

Nobody disputes the proposition that India should become free and independent. All Indians belonging to any community or political party want India to be independent. They do not want to be under the bondage of England or any other power.

But the real question is whether the goal of independence is at all likely to be attained if the demand of the Congress for the immediate withdrawal of British power from India were acceded to. It is obvious to any thinking mind that the only result of such withdrawal at the present moment would be the substitution of one bondage for another."

A LONG PROCESS

Sir Chimanlal quotes that part of the resolution which refers to the procedure after the withdrawal of the British Power and says:—

"Assuming that all communities and interests agree to the formation of a Provisional Government, which under present circumstances seems impossible, all the processes mentioned will take a long time to go through. Surely, Japan is not going to wait all that time."

BEST INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

Sir Chimanlal continues:—

The hopes expressed in the Working Committee's resolution about Provisional Government by consent of all communities and parties, Constituent Assembly, framing an Agreed Constitution, an adjustment of relations with Britain and the Allies in order to fight aggression are all chimerical. If the Congress really wants to serve the best interests of the country it should bring about a settlement of the communal question and co-operate fully with the British Government in fighting the Axis Powers.

IF FREEDOM IS DENIED

If and when the war is won, no power on earth can delay the independence of India. If then, England obstructs or delays the freedom and independence of India, fight England by all means, not merely by non-violent passive resistence, but by as much force and violence as India can use."

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of an interview stated:—

"I am afraid the latest Resolution of the Congress Working Committee makes confusion worse confounded. It is a contradiction in terms, and in parts so illogical, that it makes it difficult for an ordinary mortal to understand the principles that at present govern the Congress.

The Congress now blows both hot and cold, leaving its followers confused and dismayed. The Congress would be pleased if the British power would accept its proposal to withdraw from India, but it appears to be oblivious of the very important fact that there are millions in this country strongly opposed to the British Government doing any such thing under present conditions. If after passing such resolutions as the one under discussion the Congress goes on believing that responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a Provisional Government representative of all important sections of the country, it is bandaging its eyes and plugging its ears to the fundamental realities of the political position in India."

PUNJAB SUPPORT TO WARDHA DECISION

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE July 15.

Commenting on the Wardha resolution Sardar Partap Singh, General Secretary of the P.P.C.C. said: "A bold lead has the Congress given since the beginning of the war and is unique in the history of India. The Congress has been the vanguard of our political ideals, i.e. complete independence. The statesmanship its leaders have displayed through the resolution entitles them to a place where leaders of other organisations cannot reach. The momentous struggle it intends to start will find full support from the Punjab. The struggle is sure to bring freedom, equality and fraternity."

COMMUNISTS TO LEAVE CONGRESS

It is learnt authoritatively that communists would leave the Congress if Bombay A. I. C. C. meeting endorses the Wardha resolution because they think it is an open invitation for foreign aggressors to invade the country.

Under the war technicians training scheme started in 1941, the Travancore University has 325 trainees now.—A. P.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, July 15.

Commenting on the Congress Working Committee resolution the 'Hindu' says:—

"In essence it is a call to Britain to release the hold she now has on India This demand is, however, by no means actuated by feelings of unfriendliness.

Proceeding the paper says: "Whatever one may think of the expediency at this juncture of resorting to the extreme measure contemplated by Gandhiji and his colleagues, none can deny the right of a subject nation to take every measure it thinks feasible and prudent for achieving freedom. Nor should it be forgotten that the Congress has been driven to these straits by the continuing contumacious attitude of Britain. It is not yet too late for her to retrace her steps and take the hand of friendship and accept the hearty co-operation which the Congress has offered."

Nothing Out Of The Way

"The Indian Express" says:—"What is asked to be performed by the British is nothing out of the way. Their statesmen have told us that they are pledged to secure Indian Independence and as if to reinforce individual promises by a nation-wide assent the press in that country has often addressed us in much the same terms. The withdrawal of British power is a promised act. If done in time, it will be reciprocated with universal goodwill in this country. Will such a rare opportunity be lost and the parting of the ways made complete?"

Influence Of Power Politics

"Power politics have become discredited as the result of two wars. But Congress under the perverse and deceptive guidance of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru, refuses to regard the Indian situation in any other terms," says "The Madras Mail" commenting on the Wardha resolution.

The paper says: The proposals which have come from Wardha have been considerably watered down since they first originated in the teeming brain of Mr. Gandhi; but they have not been improved. We hope that, in the meanwhile, wisdom will prevail. But we fear that the bait of reconstituting party prestige and regaining Mr. Gandhi's leadership will prove too strong."—A. P.

No Going Back For Congress, Says "N. Herald"

LUCKNOW, July 15.

"We are glad that the Working Committee has after calm and passionless thinking, embodied its decision in yet another of its historic resolutions," says the "National Herald", commenting on the resolution.

It adds "much of it is old. But it concentrates the essence of the problem. We will not insult the collective wisdom of the Congress leaders by trying to summarise and present the resolution in snippets It contains the theme and the annotation. It scintillates with clarity: it admits of no evasions. Mahatma Gandhi has in his own masterly way given his explanation, which will be our Bible for the coming days. We shall refer to it again and again."

Concluding the paper appeals to every party and every individual "who wants to be a citizen and a living voice of a free country" to rally round the Congress and says: "It is the last choice for Britain, and, perhaps, the last choice for the Allied Nations, who can yet help India and help themselves. But we rely on ourselves for our salvation. For the Congress there is no going back. It has never sought cheap glory and will never seek any. In this case the path of glory is also the path of duty."—A. P.

ENEMY TANKER SUNK OFF CHERBOURG

LONDON, July 15.

An Admiralty communique today states: "A heavily escorted enemy tanker has been destroyed off the French coast by our light coastal forces. In the early hours of the morning a patrol under the command of Lt.-Commander R. F. Hichens D.S.O., D.S.C., intercepted an enemy convoy off Cherbourg. The convoy consisted of a laden tanker escorted by two heavily armed trawlers and at least three E-Boats. Our patrols at once attacked. They first engaged the German escort pressing home their attack within 100 yards. Both the German armed trawlers were severely damaged and our forces burst through the screen and attacked the enemy tanker at point blank range. The tanker was left burning from stem to stern and was later seen sinking.

Our craft returned safely from this successful engagement. We suffered no fatal casualties."—Reuter.

Call To I.M.S. Reserves

NEW DELHI, July 15.

The recall to military duty of not only War Reserve and Supernumerary officers of the Indian Medical Service (Civil) but also of those residuary I.M.S. officers, whose presence in the Civil Departments may not be essential from the point of view of war effort or to meet other minimum needs has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW DELHI, July 14.

Beginning from July 16, All-India Radio will give daily news broadcasts in Japanese, which will be the eleventh foreign language to be used by this organisation . . .—A. P.

* * *

"Nevertheless what Britain can do will be done".—The London "Times" commenting on the Working Committee resolution.

Have orders been already issued?

* * *

Detailing the tasks allotted to India's Defence Member, Mr. Amery added that the Commander-in-Chief would still be responsible for recruitment.

And for the Defence Member's tasks, through the Defence Minister.

* * *

Apropos of the Indian protest against the appointment of Sir Edward Benthal as member of War Transport, a European gentleman, Mr. Parker to wit, asks "who is advocating racial discrimination now?"

The answer is the gentlemen who foisted a European on India and Indians.

By the way, they haven't advocated but practised R. D.

* * *

According to Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, the Madras Muslim League Leader, the withdrawal of British power, as demanded by the Working Committee includes, "of course, as a necessary consequence the Allied army, navy and air force."

Like a true Leaguer, Mr. A. Hameed Khan, always needs to think again.

* * *

We have read Mr. M. A. Jinnah's retort to Mahatma Gandhi's "Harijan" article.

It is admirable, the retort we mean. But could he please let us have it in a er—er—more simplified form?

* * *

Five million leaflets were dropped over France containing a message from Mr. Eden on Bastille Day.

We hope the inevitable five million curses by Laval and company were not extended to include "Quatorza Juillet" also.

* * *

By the way it is reported that Marshal Petain, although in mourning did have his grief disturbed by at least one message of greetings on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

The message was from—the Emperor of Japan.

* * *

Vichy demands that the French warships at Alexandria should be moved, if at all, to a nearby French port and not Martinique.

St. Nazaire for instance?

* * *

"France", declares M. Henri Haye Vichy's Ambassador at Washington, "remains faithful to her traditional friendship."

And enthusiastically loyal to her traditional foes.

* * *

"I don't believe I have a friend in the world."

"You can make one—I need a small loan."

How To Check Profiteering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government goes on fixing prices of things, but the merry game of profiteering goes on unhindered. If the authorities would instil a healthy respect for their orders in the minds of the profiteering shopkeepers, the present cumbersome system of complaining, proof and witnesses must go. There is a war on, and drastic measures are needed.

Let Government appoint a dozen respectable people in different areas, to go about and make small purchases, find out things for themselves, and report all cases of higher prices, refusal to sell, or refusal to give a cash memo. These reports would be accepted as final and summary action taken against the offenders.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact of such appointment having been made, but the names of the people appointed should not be made public Let there be a few summary convictions on these lines, and every Tom Dick and Harry going about his daily purchases will become a potential spy in the eyes of the shopkeeper and profiteering will cease.—Yours, etc.,

RASHEED N. FUTEHALLY.

Duncan Assures Forward Lines In Tank Policy

LONDON, July 15.

The first five speakers in the resumed Commons' debate on Production agreed that criticisms of Britain's war output efforts had been overdone.

The Minister of Supply Sir A. Duncan, replying to the two days' Production Debate said that production had reached a stage leaving no room for doubt.

"I say with great confidence that we are on better ground now", Sir Andrew concluded.

This concluded the debate and the House adjourned without any division.—Reuter.

Five Frenchmen Sentenced To Death

LONDON, July 15.

Five Frenchmen were sentenced to death at Lille for the murder of a German soldier, says a Brussel's radio.—Reuter.

LIGHT HEDGING AND LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON

SMALL TRADE SUPPORT

Bombay, July 15

On Tuesday, the New York cotton market was again quiet awaiting Farm Bill developments. It appears that the administration is against any compromise and insists on the disposal of surplus stocks below parity. This move meets strong opposition and so far nothing definite is known. Thus under such uncertain circumstances, traders are inclined to await developments.

The market drifted down under light hedging and liquidation as well as there was New Orleans selling. The offerings were absorbed by mill price-fixing and scattered local covering with majority of traders side-lining pending renewed efforts to break the Farm Legislation stalemate.

At the opening October was 2 points up at 19.37 which was the highest level and under increased selling prices declined to 19.20 which was the lowest level for the day. The market finally closed at a net decline of 13 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 20.58c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on increased selling and closed at a decline of 15 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 19.59c per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York October highest (10 a.m.) ..... 19.37+02
New York October lowest (1-13 p.m.) ..... 19.20—15

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market eased on hedge selling and long liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 14

July	18.87—13
October	19.21—14
December	19.31—14
January	19.33—14
May	19.41—20
Middling Spot	20.58—13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 14

July	18.85—15
October	19.38—15
December	19.49—15
January	19.52—15
March	19.58—15
May	19.63—15
Middling Spot	19.89—15

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, July 14

October	19.33
December	19.42

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 15

The first transaction of a sale of 200 bales of Jarila January at Rs. 352 was made today by Sir Purshotamdas, the President of the E. I. C. A. Thereafter there was general buying and prices advanced to Rs. 365 when a prominent operator sold down to Rs. 355. The market ruled quiet at Rs. 353.

Old Broach J/A delivery opened to-day at Rs. 217 and advanced to Rs. 219 but renewed selling prices declined to Rs. 213/8. The market was quiet in sympathy a drop of 14 points in New York cotton market.

Later Jarila January declined to Rs. 350 and improved to Rs. 352. March was quoted at Rs. 344. Old Broach was steady at Rs. 216/8. Jarila found buyers and improved to Rs. 355 and further hardened to Rs. 358/8 while Broach stood at Rs. 218/8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Indian Cotton Contract January	Rs.	357	4 0
Indian Cotton Contract March	.....	350	8 0
BROACH July/August	.....	217	0 0
OOMRA July	.....	196	0 0
BENGAL July	.....	175	0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 15

	To-day	Total.
Broach	590	1250
Bengal	250	1050
Oomra	1750	2050

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, July 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		182	179	176	173
M G Punjab		182	179	176	173
M G Rajputana		188	185	182	179
M G Oomra No. 3	207	204	201	198	
M G C P No. 1	231	228	225	222	
M G C P No. 2	219	216	213	210	
M G Broach No. 2		222	219	216	213
M G Punjab-American		312	309	306	303
M G Surat		412	409	406	403
M G Rajpipla		407	404	401	398
M G Navsari		417	414	411	408

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	.....	180/83
Berar	180-85	203/06
C. P. 1	190-95	221/23
C. P. 2	180-85	206/08
Khandesh	150-60	.....
Mugdal	160-65	.....
Broach	165-70	218/24
Broach Low	155-60	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, July 15

Groundnut August	.....	3 8 0
Castorseed September	.....	5 8 0
Cottonseed September	.....	2 0 0
Silver 1st settlement	.....	1 8 0
Gold 1st settlement	.....	1 2 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach July/August below New York July 1,058 cent points at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 14

Broach July/August highest 219 3/4 lowest 215; closing 216 3/4

Oomra July highest 198 lowest 197 closing 197

Bengal July highest 177 lowest 176 closing 175

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 15

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. There was moderate trade demand which was officially satisfied. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market steady with a slightly improved demand. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	51 10 0
Ashad	.....	51 8 0
Sovereigns	.....	38 15 0

SILVER

Ready	.....	84 9 0
Ashad	.....	83 15 0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 14.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, July 14.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 14.

T T London on:—

New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 14.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£64 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£83
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£108
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£108
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£115 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£55
National Bank of India	£28 1/4

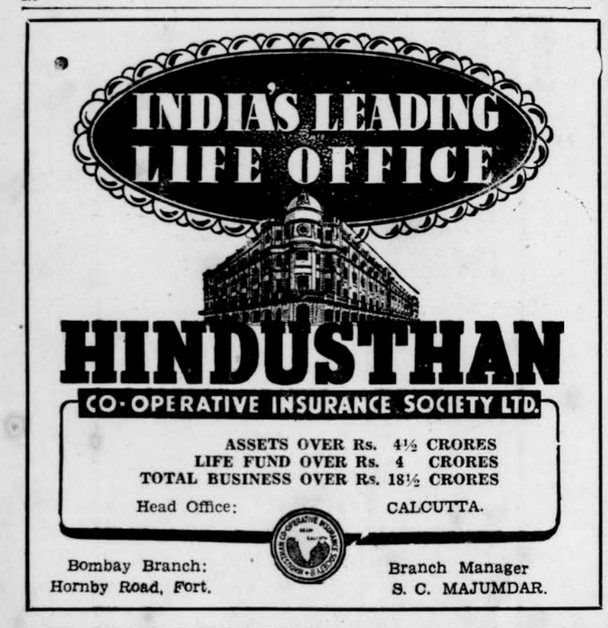
INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	107	81,804	100,413
Central India	.....	30,138	145,080
Barsi and Nagar	176	53,689	123,591
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	18,989	49,292
Berar	.....	178,011	374,380
Central Provinces	.....	87,565	76,558
Total Oomras	283	450,196	869,404
Dholeras	.....	33,535	97,545
N W Provinces	.....	1,425	1,537
Rajputana	.....	470	6,634
Sind-Punjab	1,029	419,553	547,691
Broach	.....	319,912	297,684
Coompta & Dharwar	568	28,297	130,881
Westerns-Northerns	415	33,438	100,304
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	15,468	9,553
Arrived by road to 2nd July, 1942	.....	92,500	331,133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LIFE FUND OVER Rs. 4 CRORES
TOTAL BUSINESS OVER Rs. 18½ CRORES
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Bombay Branch: Hornby Road, Fort.
Branch Manager S. C. MAJUMDAR.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 15

Opening steady the market ruled with minor price fluctuations. Tata Deferreds touched 1500 and closed lower at 1490. Tata Ordinaries improved to 301 but finally stood at 299. Textiles also ruled dull without any impressive movement with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1270. Indian Irons were at 27.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1495) 1495 1500 1490
Tata Ordinaries (299) 299 301 299
Tata Ordinary 299; Tata Deferred 1490; Indian Iron 27; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/14; Bombay Dyeing 1270; Central India 375; Century 478/12; Gokak 259/6; Kohinoor 488/12; Simplex 208; Andhra Valley 1605; Tata Hydro 167/8; Tata Power 1500; Associated Cement 168/8; Belapur 230; Bombay Burma (old) 227/8.

Bombay Stock Exchange Closed

Bombay, July 15

The local share bazar remained closed owing to the death of a member of the Exchange.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1949-52 98/9
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 92/12
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99/13
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 99/13
3 per cent 1963-65 93/1
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan 107/14
3 per cent 1946 Bonds 101/15
4 per cent War Bonds 101/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 102/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 111/10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 108/7
4 per cent 1963-53 Mysore 113
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 104
4 per cent M Deb 1957 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
5 per cent M Deb 1954 124
5 per cent K P T 1956 123

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 15

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks Buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4 D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4 D D 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4 D D Fcs nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2 D D Fcs nil
LONDON/STOCKHOLM
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA/LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call and 1 month not quoting
2 to 6 months 1/4 per cent
6 to 11 months 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Very easy.

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The market continued firm and the volume of business was satisfactory. Government securities were unchanged.

The market was closed at 1 p.m. to-day owing to Rathajatra festival.

The following are closing quotations:—

Government securities: 2 per cent loan (1951-54) 99/14 small lot; 3 per cent defence (1946) 102/2 small lot; 3 per cent defence (1949-52) 99/12; 3 per cent loan (1963-65) 93/3 small lot: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 92/8; 4 1/2 per cent loan (1955-60) 111/2 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1520
C. I. c div; Reserve 97.

Railway: Sara Serajganj 101.

Cottons: Benares cotton 5/15; Bengal Nagpur 23/5; Dunbar 251; Kesoram 10/3; Muir mills 301; New Victoria 6.

Coals: Lakurka 11/8; Singaran "B" 2/2.

Lutes: Albion 184/8; Birla pref 118; Hukumchand 12/8 small lot; Nellimarla 12; Orient 164; Bally pref 141; Clive "A" pref 132 National 21/3; Nuddea 59.

Mining: Indian copper 2/3; Rhodesia copper annas thirteen.

Cements: Dalmia cement ord 15/4 small lot; Dalmia cement pref 124 small odd lot; Reliance firebricks 11/10.

Chemical: Bengal aerating gas 70/4.

Eng. Companies: Britannia Eng. 11/10; Burn and Co. ord 338; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 123 ex div; Indian iron 27/2; Jessop and Co. ord 17/6 ct. Kumardhubi Eng. 4/14; Kumardhubi Eng. pref 145; National iron 10/12; Steel Corpn. 18/3.

Miscellaneous: United flour 11/12; Associated hotel pref 92; Indian cables 20/8; Macfarlane and Co. defd 2/2; Star paper 14/12; Titaghur paper 18/12.

Sugars: Bairampore 13/2; Buland 29/6 c.t. Purtabpore 12/13; South Belar (defd) 4/6 odd lot; Sree Sitaram 13/4.

Teas: Amluckie 75 small odd lot; Darjeeling tea and chinchona 182/8; Pussmbing 8/10.

Debentures: 4 per cent (1914-47) Calcutta Port Trust 94/12; 5 per cent (1956-86) Calcutta Port Trust 108/8; 5 1/2 per cent (1956-86) Calcutta Port Trust 114.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 165 28 155 35 155 42 148 49-56 147

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 120/8 24 113/4 28 110 35 109 42 106 49-56 104/8

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 124 Rosita Rs. 116 Country make Rs. 90 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 60 pe. cwt.

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Aso Rs. 153/8
Market tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 225 October 226
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 268 October 269
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 397 October 401
Yarn No. 40s August 555 October 560
Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, 40s, are nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 14.

Rozario Santa Fe July/Aug quoted 25/6
Barletta Russo July/Aug quoted 25/6
South Australian wheat July/Aug quoted 28

Latest Commercial

COTTON

OCTOBER
New York, July 15.

Previous closing	19.21
To-day's opening	19.21
Difference	nil

To-day's closing see Stop Press

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 15.

Following are the New York opening ranges:

July (unquoted) 18.90/90
October (19.37/37) 19.22/21
December (19.46/45) 19.32/31

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 15.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay July/August (£27 1/2 quoted) £27 1/2 quoted.
Linseed Calcutta July/August unquoted
Linseed La Plata July/August unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal July/August (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) £25 1/2 quoted

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 15.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 15.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON GOLD
London, July 15.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 15.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d.
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, July 15.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, July 15.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors (dol 39 1/8) dol 39 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/8) dol 4/
United States Steel Common (dol 49 3/8) dol 51
United States Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 15.

The London Stock Exchange was very quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £83
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 15/16
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/16
4 per cent Funding Loan £115 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 15/16
3 per cent War Loan £102 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 18-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 37-1 1/2
Electric Music Industry 16-3
Princhin Johnson 24-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical 33-0
Woolsworth Ordinary 52-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £82
Dundee 27-0
Unilever Ordinary 28-0
Ford Motors 25-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £60 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordy £3 31/32
Carreas 'A' £5 7/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/16
P and O Defd 26-1 1/2
Distillers 76-3
Bredfords Dyes 8-3
British Celanese 10-6
J and P Coates 36-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary 35-3
Fine Cotton Spinners 9-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-4 1/2
Inter Nickels dol 38 1/8
Indian Iron 40-0

TEA SHARES

Assam 17-6
Donaro Tea 26-3
Empire of India 16-3

JUTE

Barnagore £6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 9-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong 8-1 1/2
Rubber Plant 14-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 15-0
Burma Corporation 3-6
Rio Tintos £7 3/4
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 5/16

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/4
Associated Portland Cement 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold 66-10 1/2
Sub-Nigel £6
Spring Mines Split Share £0 31/32
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 35-0
Anglo-India 41-10 1/2
Burma Oil £1 23/32
Mexican Eagle 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport £2 11/32
Royal Dutch £19

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £46 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £20
London North Eastern Defd £2 1/4
London Southern Dfd £16 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent £124
London Transport 'C' £42

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, July 15

Pepper ready	.....	196	0 0
Pepper Ashad 15	.....	193	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva 15	.....	199	0 0
Ginger ready	.....	97	0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 15

Yellow metal sheets	.....	Rs. 120	0 0
Copper sheets	.....	Rs. 153	0 0

Tone:—Very steady.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Called to the office of the C.I.D. yesterday, by a Sub-Inspector was Mr. D. F. Karaka, who returned from Chungking TWO MONTHS ago. Sub-Inspector said that all those who "came from outside India" were called for questioning. When Mr. Karaka asked what these questions were, Sub-Inspector said: "There are hundreds of questions which we ask evacuees. For instance, we want to know if you experienced any anti-British feeling on the way." Mr. Karaka did not laugh. Later a superior C.I.D. Officer told Sub-Inspector that "Karaka has already written articles in the press."

Mahatmaji, you better speed up that revolution. I'm going crazy. (Home Member, Commissioner of Police please note).

* * *

Exclusive to Half-Column:—

Stranded WITHOUT PETROL on corner of Narayen Dabolkar Road and Nepean Sea Road on Monday morning between the hours of 10 and 11 was Mrs. Kothawala, wife of the Petrol Rationing authority. Black, two-seater, Imperial Chrysler No. B M W 5051 gave the lady a lift to her committee meeting in connection with the war effort. The Half-Column undertakes and guarantees to forward any complimentary coupons the Petrol Rationing authority may feel like donating to the Black Two-Seater for having speeded up the war effort!! How can we complain about our scanty-coupons when even the wife of the Petrol Rtioning Officer can't get enough. (I call this the right sort of propaganda).

* * *

It was a pity that the Free French Quattorze Juillet Cock-tail Dance had to be held at Green's. The Free French or rather "The Fighting French" usually take great pains over their parties and a show at the Taj would have made all the difference. They gave a delightful supper at which I was glad to see our hosts serving the guests and that courtesy which is the hallmark of the French was still very much alive. Also to my pleasant surprise the Cabaret of the Taj did two very nice turns—a Can Can and a Cossack number which was liked and applauded. Why don't they reproduce numbers like these at the Taj instead of the long-drawn gipsy business?

NEWSPRINT FAMINE IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, July 15.

The situation arising out of the cancellation by the Government of India of licenses under which newsprint could be imported from Canada and America was considered at a meeting of representatives of nearly 200 journals in northern India.

The representatives of a Lahore firm of newsprint dealers which has been given a quota by these journals explained that owing to the cancellation of the licenses nearly 400 tons of newsprint for which orders had been already placed could not now be imported with the result that no newsprint would be available for these papers after September next.

The meeting unanimously resolved to submit a telegraphic representation to the Commerce Member and the Chief Controller of Imports urging revalidation of the licenses.

A deputation is also expected to wait in this connection on Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab.—A. P.

RAILWAY MOVEMENT CONTROL ORGANISATION

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In order to handle the arrangements necessary for the despatch of consignments in direct communication with the railways concerned, the Defence Department of the Government of India has set up a body called the Movement Control Organisation (Railways) in Calcutta.

The Defence Department (Traffic), which means all traffic that is booked on military credit notes and all demands for supply of wagons for such traffic from the Calcutta and adjoining industrial area will come under the jurisdiction of the Movement Control Organisation (Railways).—A. P.

The Ceylon Government has withdrawn quarantine restrictions on account of small-pox against passengers arriving from Bombay.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Evidently Jeff Is Strictly a Man of Appeasement — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, LOOK! A FISH TAKING A SHOWER!
THAT'S NO FISH! THAT'S A BABY WHALE! GET READY TO THROW THE HARPOON!
WE'RE GETTING NEARER! GET READY!
AW, HE'S NO GOOD! HE LEAKS!
OH, HERE HE COMES! HE LOOKS MAD!
THROW THAT HARPOON!
YOU BOOB! WHY DIDN'T YOU THROW THE HARPOON WHEN I TOLD YOU?
WHY SHOULD I MAKE HIM ANY MADDER THAN HE WAS?

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Thursday, July 16, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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'Congress Demand Based On Its Own Justice'

It Simply Means Unconditional Withdrawal Of British Power Without Reference To Wishes Of Parties, Says Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, July 14.

"There is no room left in the proposal for withdrawal or negotiation: Either they recognise India's independence or they don't", said Mahatma Gandhi answering questions at a press interview at Sevagram on the Congress resolution.

Asked if he would court imprisonment this time, Mahatma Gandhi said:

"It is too soft a thing. There is no such thing as courting imprisonment this time. My intention is to make it as short and swift as possible."

Asked what he meant by "soft" Mahatma Gandhi said to provide imprisonment was too soft. Courting imprisonment was the orthodox way but this time there was no such thing as courting.

Asked if he would fast if he went to jail Mahatma Gandhi said, "It is not my desire to court imprisonment at all this time but if I am dragged into it is a different thing.

Of course I can do that (fasting) because I have fasted before now. I should try to avoid such an extreme step as far as possible"

"Have you any hopes that the British would open negotiations"? asked a correspondent

Mahatma Gandhi replied: "I do not know what the British Government will do: Open negotiations with whom—it is a very difficult thing for them to open negotiations because it is not a question of placating one party or the other. It simply means the withdrawal, unconditional withdrawal of British power without reference to the wishes of parties or people as a whole. The demand is therefore based on its own justice".

One correspondent asked whether he wished the British to withdraw without negotiating. Mahatma Gandhi said: "If the British negotiate it will be a feather in their cap".

Then it will cease to be a case of withdrawal. If the British seize the wisdom of recognising the independence of India without reference to parties then of course negotiations are certainly possible.

I want to stress this that there is no room left in the proposal for withdrawal for negotiations. Either they recognise the independence of India or they don't.

After their recognition of independence, many things can follow. By that one single act the British representatives will have altered the phase of the whole landscape and given hope to the people which has been hitherto frustrated times without number. Therefore whenever that great act is performed on behalf of the British people it will be a red letter day in the history of India and the history of the world and as I have said it can materially affect the fortunes of the war."

Referring to the question how a free India would function, Mahatma Gandhi said, "I have said, leave India to anarchy or God but in practice what will happen is that if there is withdrawal in perfect goodwill then a change will be effected without the slightest disturbance. Wise men who are reponsible will come together and, incredible as it may appear to everybody, they will evolve a provisional Government. Then there is no anarchy, no interruption but crowning glory."

Mahatma Gandhi was asked how he visualised a composite provisional Government.

He said "After the withdrawal the parties almost automatically will be dissolved including the Congress Party.

New parties may come into being, or the same parties may function but they will function in a different manner together as complementary to one another. Then the whole unreality disappears like mist before the morning sun.

Do you expect that the British will withdraw?

Gandhi answered, "They are human beings I never despair of the possibility of human nature for upward growth and no other nation as far as I know in history had conceived it to face a freedom movement based not principally but wholly on non-violence."

It was suggested to Mahatma Gandhi that if he started the movement now it would hamper the war efforts and create ill-will against the British.

Mahatma Gandhi said: "That ill-will exists to-day. Immediately this movement is started, this ill-will will take a turn and may be in time, change into goodwill towards the British people."

To a question whether free India would help the Allies by total mobilization and in methods for waging total warfare Mahatma Gandhi said, "That is a question beyond me to answer. I can say that a free India will make common cause with the Allies but I cannot say whether free India will take part in this militarism or she will choose her non-violent way. But I can say without hesitation or sense of shame that if I can possibly turn India towards non-violence, then I would do so. If such a conversion of 400 million people is a possibility then it means transformation of the whole world.

I have no desire to oppose a free India Government and launch any movement against it if she chooses to help the Allies militarily.

One correspondent asked if the resolution had his approval Gandhi said, 'If it has not my approval it would not have come here. Whether it has wholly my approval is a difficult question for me to answer."

When you are working in a committee you cannot have it all your own way and therefore you have to give and take.

As a matter of fact the Working Committee had my draft and I must say the Committee has been most considerate. They have tried to accommodate me as much as they can and therefore I must be entirely satisfied.

Emphasising the non-violent character of his projected movement Mahatma Gandhi said that the programme of the movement would depend on circumstances. He added "I do not want any rioting or anything of that kind as a direc tresult of picketing, etc."

Yesterday

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE WILL RISE AGAIN

Bastille Day Celebrated In City

French Revolution day was successfully celebrated last evening under the auspices of the Suburban Radical Democratic Party at Bandra, when Mr. Mukhar addressed two mass meetings of the workers of the Slaughter House and the Municipality, in the absence of Mr. Tayab Shaikh due to illness. Mr. Bukhari told the mass of workers how the French Revolution was ushered in after the fall as Bastille.

He said that the enslaved France of to-day would pay back the international Fascist gangsters when the day of reckoning came.

Revolutionary France would rise again to assert itself.

He eulogized the achievements of the Revolution. At a time when the French people were groaning under the yoke of feudatism it was able to break those chains and establish democracy, which now the Fascist gagsters had crushed.

They had crushed France, but not the spirit of the French people.

French Revolution Day

The Secretary of the Municipal Workers Union writes:—

In celebration of the French Revolution day a largely attended workers' meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Foras Road Garden under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union.

Mr. Hargovind Harjivan presided over the meeting which was addressed amongst others by Mrs Maniben Kara, Messrs. V. B. Karnik and V. G. Kulkarni.

The meeting adopted a resolution extending its greetings to the Free French Movement and resolving to destroy Fascism as the only way of liberating France and preserving the great tradition and achievement of the French Revolution.

WEEKLY RAINFALL

POONA, July 15.

Weekly weather report for the week ending eight July 1942:—

On most days of the week, monsoon was active over the country, except in parts of North-West India and the Madras Presidency.

Some of the very heavy amounts of rainfall recorded during the week were—Ambah (Surat) and Nainital 7" each on the 1st; Gobindpur (Orissa) 8" and Aligarh 7" on the 2nd; Mahableshwar and Khandala 8" each on the 3rd; Udainagar (Dhar, Indore), Bagli (Indore), Mahableshwar 7" each on the 4th; Khandala 11", Indore (Director of Land Records' Raingauge) 8" Indore (Meteorological Observatory), Indore Mahal (Holkar State Indore) and Mahableshwar 7" each on the 5th; Hatod (Indore) 10", Amkhut 'Alirajapur, Indore) 9" and Jawhar (Bombay Presidency) 8" on the 6th; Mussoorie 7" on the 7th.

The week's rainfall was within 20 per cent of the normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East and North Punjab West Rajputana and Malabar. It was 21 per cent or more in defect in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Kashmir, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, Mysore, South-East Madras, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast. Elsewhere it was 20 per cent or more in excess.

The rainfall for the period from its June 1942 to date was within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam, Bengal, the East United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Gujarat, West Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and South Hyderabad. It was 22 per cent or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana, Sout-East Madras and the North Madras Coast. Over the rest of the country it was 20 per cent or more in excess.—A. P.

SWEDISH MOTOR-BOAT TORPEDOED BY RUSSIA?

LONDON, July 15.

STOCKHOLM.—Divers have found parts of a torpedo bearing Russian markings near the wreck of the Swedish motorship "Lulea" which was torpedoed in the Baltic on Saturday, states an announcement issued by the Swedish General staff.—Reuter.

MOSCOW: Soviet submarines have sunk 70,000 tons of shipping in the Arctic and the Baltic during the last week. Eight ships were sunk in the Baltic alone.

COMMUNAL CRICKET

All-India Board Sub-Committee's Recommendations

MADRAS, July 15.

The report of the sub-committee on communal cricket will be placed before the Board of Cricket Control in India for its consideration. The report 'inter alia' states that the sub-committee met in Madras on 15th March with Dr. P. Subbaroyan in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. H. N. Contractor (Bombay), P. Gupta (Bengal), Sorab H. Mehta, (Sind); N. Sambandam, (Madras), P. Subba Rao, (United Provinces) and K. S. Ranga Rao, Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary read out the replies received from the various Cricket Associations with regard to the circular sent by him on the 20th February 1942.

During discussion, it was revealed that in hockey and football, the permission of the respective National Federations had to be obtained before running All-India tournaments in these games, Mr. H. N. Contractor submitted that in the rules and regulations of the Board it was nowhere suggested that permission had to be obtained from the Board for running All-India tournaments. The President agreed with the contention of Mr. Contractor and stated that this defect may be remedied by getting the rules amended.

Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal) proposed the following resolution which was carried by a majority.

Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal) referring to the preamble of the Bengal Cricket Association as set forth in his resolution of the Bombay meeting of the Board held on 22nd January 1942, viz:—

The Board of Control for Cricket in India on a matter of principle and in the larger interests of the country deplores any cricket festival or tournament and all matches run on lines which may or is likely to lead to unhealthy communal rivalry."

(1) This sub-committee recommends to the Board to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to discontinue holding any tournament by any Member Association within its respective area which is communal in character.

(2) This sub-committee having been informed officially that tournaments are being run at Bombay, Karachi and Nagpur within the jurisdiction of the Bombay, Sind and C. P. Cricket Associations on communal lines which in the opinion of this sub-committee are likely to lead to a communal rivalry, the Member Associations concerned responsible for the management and control of the aforesaid tournaments in the light of the decision of this sub-committee as set forth above and assist the Board in the attainment of the decision set forth in resolution Number One.

(3) This sub-committee further recommends to the Board to stage under its direct auspices following the principle laid down in other National Federations in collaboration with the Bombay Cricket Association and the leading Gymkhanas in Bombay, a Zonal Tournament (Quadrangular or Pentangular as the case may be) and the details may be determined and laid down by a committee appointed by the Board in consultation with the Bombay Cricket Association, the Cricket Club of India, and the Gymkhanas, as the subcommittee feels that Bombay which has done so much for the development of cricket in India should have a tournament run on an All-India basis, which would without detracting the work that has been done by them, help to consolidate and continue the work done by Bombay and help the Bombay Cricket Association, the Cricket Club of India and the various Gymkhanas to foster cricket in India.

(4) The structure of Bombay and Sind Cricket being on communal lines, this subcommittee further considers that relaxation of the principle set forth (above) may be made in case of Bombay, Sind or any other Association in order to follow the principle that there should be no interference normally in the internal administration of any member association, provided the tournament concerned is confined to players in the area of the Association concerned on the lines of the rules of the Sind Cricket Association's tournament, popularly known as the Sind Pentangular.

It was agreed that the report of this sub-committee should be sent to all the members and the President has fixed May 15th 1942 as the last date for receipt of minutes of dissent.

The report of this sub-committee along with the minutes of dissent will be placed before the Board for its consideration at the next meeting.—A. P.

FIRM GOVT. IN INDIA INDICATED

"Birmingham Post" On Failure Of Conciliation

LONDON, July 14.

The "Birmingham Post" says editorially that nobody who has read the Secretary of State's recent summary of the British Indian position can doubt that the effect of Congress policy now in contemplation must be to force Delhi and Whitehall to resolute action.

Conciliation has gone to the limit without success and without any response from the Indian parties. In the mere interest of the Indian people a firm Government will have to take its place.

CHINESE PAPER'S POSER TO INDIA

Revision Of Br. Policy Urged

CHUNGKING, July 14.

The newspaper "Kuo Min Kung Pao" returns to the Indian question expressing hope for a compromise. It tells Indians that, if occupied by Japan "India will suffer the same fate as Thailand and Indo-China. There cannot be any Gandhi or Nehru under Japanese rule nor any Indian national welfare. The winning of Indian Independence and freedom can now only be accomplished through the common fight against Axis aggression." The newspaper also advises British statesmen to reconsider British policy.—Reuter.

Savarkar's Confidence In Jogendar Singh

BOMBAY, July 15.

"I trust I shall continue to enjoy the confidence of the Hindu community—it is no less dear to me than my own community," says Sir Jogendar Singh, Education Member-designate, Government of India, replying to the congratulations sent to him by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha.

KOLHAPUR RULER GREETED

"Let your Highness' counsel be wise and bold as to record all round progress, civil as well as military, of the State which is the pride of the Mahasabha in particular and of Hindudom in general, as a direct inheritor of the traditions of Shivaji the Great."

Thus observed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in a telegram to Her Highness the Maharani of Kolhapur on her acceptance of the Presidentship of the Council of Regency.—United Press.

Representatives of industrial employees, employers and trade unions will for the first time sit together at a conference with the Government of India's representatives on August 7th in Delhi to discuss matters of common concern.

(Continued from col. 7)

mand demands the immediate withdrawal of British power and of course as a necessary consequence the Allied army navy and air force.

The Congress, is, doubtless aware, that the natural consequence of such withdrawal would mean India becoming an easy prey to Japanese aggression.

They are aware also that the Japanese have been awaiting for such a welcome opportunity. If the British Government should be coerced into obedience of the Congress mandate, complete pandemonium and anarchy will prevail, for there is no possibility of an indigenous stable Government taking their place.

It is foolish and sheer madness to imagine that all sections of the people would immediately as the British withdrew, come together and form a provisional Government to prevent Japanese invasion.

To expect that the British and Allied forces would remain in India as mercenaries is to betray utter lack of political sense and of a knowledge of war strategy.

If the British Government is not coerced by this ukase of the Congress High Command, a mass movement is threatened. Knowing political situation in this country as they do, their threatened mass movement will not be anything other than anarchy and civil strife, paving the way for Japanese invision.

It is most deplorable, therefore that the Congress High Command would not come out of the dreamland and enter the realm of reality, so that both the Hindus and Muslim nations could jointly save India from foreign agression and establish their respective free homelands where peace and plenty would prevail.—A. P.

Japs Will Pounce On India If British Withdraw

MADRAS LEAGUE LEADER DEPLORES MASS MOVEMENT IDEA, URGES HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MADRAS, July 15.

Mr. A. Gul Hammid Khan, Leader Madras Legislative Muslim League Party in a statement to the press says:—

The resolution of the Congress Working Committee is as usual, a compromise between Mr. Gandhi's theory of non-violence and that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's international polity.

This is another attempt to beguile the world abroad that the Congress is a national organisation which could legitimately speak on behalf of the entire country. The Congress High Com-

(Continued in col. 5)

Why Not Keep SLIM and Beautiful

BEAUTY is more than skin deep. Those bright eyes, that lovely, clear complexion and sunny disposition come from internal health; and the secret of this internal health is Bile Beans.

So, if you want to have a lovely, graceful figure, a beautiful complexion and be happy, healthy and fit at all times, be sure to follow the golden rule of taking two Bile Beans regularly every night.

OVER ONE MILLION BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY DAY

This is how Bile Beans act. Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts and therefore can be taken regularly every night with perfect safety. They tone up the system, purify the blood and daily remove all food residue: thus ensuring internal health which makes you beautiful and attractively slim.

BILE BEANS

KEEP YOU HAPPY, HEALTHY AND FIT

All Medicine Dealers Sell Bile Beans—Price ONE RUPEE a Bottle

INDIA & RUSSIA-

- STAND SIDE BY SIDE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES

I. P. B. 154

We must see that they have the necessary equipment.

We are doing our bit by providing the cloth for their uniforms and the blankets which keep them warm at night.

"Dhariwal" FABRICS

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, DHARIWAL, PUNJAB
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)

CHARLIE CHAN — SCULPTURED CLUE — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

WHY DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A MOULAGE CAST OF THAT FOOT PRINT, CHARLIE?
AM REMEMBERING LITTLE LADDIE IS A BOOT-BLACK, AND HIS FATHER IS DEEP-DYED CRIMINAL!
FAITH, DO YOU THINK THEN THE KIDNAPPERS ARE IN THIS HOUSE?
MOULAGE CAST OF FOOT PRINT WILL PROVE TRUTH OF THEORY!
MOULAGE, LIKE PLASTER OF PARIS, GIVES PERFECT REPLICA OF FOOT-PRINT!
BUT WHAT DOES IT PROVE?
LATER
IN ROGUE'S GALLERY HAVE BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS OF MANY CRIMINALS! COMPARE SAME WITH THIS AND RUSH BACK WITH IDENTITY!
5-24
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